

LEGA

Wharfedale Rule on Exemption.

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State of N. V.
 County of El Dorado,
 ss. I, Silvano,
 Clerk of the Court,
 do hereby certify that
 the following is a
 true and correct
 copy of the
 original of the
 same as the same
 is on file in the
 office of the
 Clerk of the Court
 at the City of
 Sacramento, this
 15th day of
 January, 1904.
 My Comm. expires
 the 15th day of
 January, 1905.
 Signed and sworn to
 before me this 15th
 day of January, 1904.
 Notary Public.
 J. J. B.

[illegible][illegible]

Sherriff,
of the State of
the day of
place and
1890,
and Sheriff,
COUNTY,
My Nich-
entire sale
entitled an
signed plain-
I will call

1890, 1890,
on the above
James H. Huggins,
David Huggins, Theodore Auldridge, George B. Huggins,
James H. Huggins, Theodore Auldridge, George B. Huggins,
James H. Huggins, Theodore Auldridge, George B. Huggins,

WILLIAM L. LAWTON, clerk County of Lincoln.

15th day of August, 1890, at
St. Albans, Vermont, I, the undersigned,
noted to be in the presence of
the said Circuit Court for Rock County,
the State of Wisconsin to John J. Hughes, Executive
Thomas W. Lynch and James J. English.

YOU are hereby summoned to answer the complaint
which is hereto annexed and to appear at the said
court, which is hereby in the office of the clerk of the said
court, on the 1st day of August, 1890, of which day, in
this case, is hereby named, and herewith served upon you,
the said John J. Hughes, Thomas W. Lynch and James J.
English, within ninety days after the service hereof, to
show cause why you should not be held to answer to the
complaint as therein set forth; and if you fail to answer
to the complaint as therein set forth, judgment will be
rendered for the plaintiff demanded in the complaint.

[J. E. JANESVILLE, August 1st, 1890.]
Lavi Allen, and
CONOR & HAWES,
Attorneys.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THIS COUNTY OF ROCK
State of Wisconsin to James Barker, J.
The State of Wisconsin to the defendant James Barker, J.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at the city of New York, in the county of New York, which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to cause a copy of your answer to said complaint on the return of this writ, at the office of the clerk of said court, in said county, within twenty days after the service has been exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness the Hon. David S. Hogan, judge of said court, at the City of New York, this 10th day of June, 1908.

L. L. ALLEN, CLERK. BATES & NICHOLS,
SOLICITORS.

WM. A. DUFFY, of Jamaica, New York.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

Republican Nominations.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,
HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
OF MAINE.

(Republican Presidential Electors.

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MCINDOE, of Manitowish;
BRADFORD RICHARDSON, of Janesville.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Vaughan, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. L. Hildeman, of Jefferson.

FOR CONGRESS—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOHN F. POTTER,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT,
LUTHER HANCHETT,
OF PORTAGE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN,
OF DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Douglas vs. Douglas and the Missouri Compromise.

From Douglas' Speech in Springfield, Ill., 1850.

The Missouri Compromise had its origin in the hearts of all patriotic men who desired to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

It was the result of the compromise between the North and the South.

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THE LOSS OF THE LADY ELGIN.

Statement of H. W. Gunnison.

The most detailed and interesting account of the disaster, and the subsequent struggle in the waves for life, is that of H. W. Gunnison, published in the Wisconsin.

We subjoin the principal portion of it commencing at the point when the steamer went down:

I ran and sprang as far as possible into the lake with a bureau drawer in my hands.

I was drawn down by a considerable depth by the whirl occasioned by the sinking of the vessel.

A moment after rising to the surface and having time to draw a single breath, I was then drawn under again, when the drawer was forced from my hands by the action of the water.

On coming to the surface the second time, I seized hold of a scumming net and a small box that was floating around me.

At this time the lake in my immediate vicinity was covered with the heads of people who had just sprung overboard.

On my right, but a few feet distance, they were quite numerous. The noise of the breaking up of the decks continued for a few moments, and large masses of it, together with the wheel barrels and pilot house, were visible during the frequent flashes of lightning.

The pilot house was in sight near me for two or three minutes, on which were clinging two or three men, one of whom I thought to be the captain, were visible by the lightning.

The storm raged with great fury with continuous thunder, and almost incessant lightning, and the rain pouring down in torrents.

The lightning gave a sort of purple glow to the lake and the human faces were visible around me, as the persons were struggling for life.

During those gleams the faces of different ones were distinctly visible for some distance, and for a few moments were quite numerous in the immediate vicinity, but disappeared rapidly. The first scene of strangling or drowning seemed to be followed by convulsive struggles and sharp shrieks, as they threw up their hands and sank.

I called out to those near me to know who they were, and several answered, but I only recognized the voice of Mr. Kilroy, whom I had spoken to with others to keep cool, and not waste their strength, but only to keep their heads above water.

Some one asked me what I thought the chances were, and I told him that I thought they would be good if we could only keep our strength.

I became separated from those near me, a large portion of whom I should judge, sank in the space of 20 minutes or half an hour.

Shortly I heard a lad, from his voice, apparently 16 or 18 years of age, shrieking for help, and told him to keep still and I thought it would be all right, and to be careful and keep his head above water.

I kept his head above water, and he could occasionally see him during the flashes of lightning, for a half or three quarters of an hour.

We talked together from time to time, and I tried to encourage him that day-light would soon come, and we should be picked up by some passing boat.

At last I heard him struggling and calling for help, and I cried out to him, to which he made no answer, but he had disappeared.

I now felt a powerful feeling of loneliness, and there were no persons within hailing distance, as far as I could judge.

By this time I had picked up a door, and short plank and one or two pieces of boards which sustained me very comfortably, as the sea at this time was not very rough, compared with what it was afterwards.

Considerable time elapsed before daybreak, during which there was a considerable fall of rain, and the wind apparently increasing in force.

Towards daylight an old felt hat drifted along by my little raft, which I seized hold of, and soon after I got hold of a narrow strip of board, which I also retained, with the idea of using them after daylight as a signal to attract attention to any effort made to rescue me.

After day had fully dawned, and I discovered the great distance from shore and the increasing fury of the storm, I gave up all hopes of a rescue and threw my hat and stick away.

About this time the difficulty of holding on to the two or three pieces that I had was such that I gave up every support but a piece of two inch plank about 6 feet by 12 inches, which I used as support for the next 4 or 5 hours.

At this time the shore appeared to be from 4 to 5 miles distant, and the wind blowing apparently on shore.

From the rapidity with which I drifted during the day, and judging that the boat went down about half past two o'clock, I should estimate that I had already drifted from three to four miles from the point where the collision took place, making from 8 to 9 miles as my estimate from these data, of the distance at which the collision took place.

As symptoms of cramp or chills appeared, I exercised myself by occasional efforts at swimming with the help of the plank.

I discovered a portion of the wreck at some distance, on which was apparently a large number of people, but no person near me for some time.

An hour or so after daybreak I also discovered a portion of the wreck with three men and one woman upon it.

One of the men had on a military cap, and I judged it to be a member of the City Band.

Another, a larger man, had on a straw or chip hat. I worked my way up in the course of half an hour, so near as to be able to hail them, and then I discovered a fifth man some rods beyond the one on another piece of wreck, sitting upright.

The sea was so rough that these were only occasionally visible. I hailed them and asked them how they were getting along.

The German made some reply, and I then asked him if there wasn't room for me.

They seemed to think that they were loaded down enough, and thinking so myself, I bade them good by, and told them I was going ashore.

I then told the man with the straw hat that if he saw a vessel, to put his hat on a pole or something, and swing it struck off for the shore, making considerable progress, and in course of half an hour lost sight of them.

Some time after this I caught a momentary glimpse of a boat with men in it. I then supposed it was a life boat, and it was a moment of great excitement to me, and cheered me up so that I almost lost self-command, and I regretted that I had thrown away the old hat and pole for a signal.

Some time elapsed before I got another view of the boat, when I discovered that it was one of the steamer's boats filled with five or six passengers, one of whom seemed to be paddling with a piece of board.

I continued to call toward them, and soon as they passed, and I discovered that these men were clinging to the keel, two of whom were afterwards washed off. We continued to approach each other, till it ran me down and capsized me, and I came very near drowning by being thrown under the plank by collision with the boat.

When I came up I discovered that the one with the boat was Martin Evison, who kindly invited me to get on the boat with him, and which, feeling that I had not the strength to accomplish, I declined.

We exchanged some messages to be delivered by him to our friends, in case either survived, and his boat presenting more surface to the wind, drifted rapidly past me, and in a short time was out of sight.

About 7 or 8 o'clock the wind veered round from the east to the north-east, and blew us so that we drifted in a more southerly direction, toward a point two or three miles farther off. Then it increased to a more powerful hurricane, and raised the sea to a fairly high mountain high. I found that I could ride these huge

waves with comparative ease by keeping myself in a horizontal position; that if I let my feet drop they would be thrown forward of me, and throw me upon my back and under the plank, which occurred on two or three occasions, when I came near drowning, and only recovered my position of my breast to the plank by the most terrible exertion.

During the early part of my solitary trip I was sea sick, and became very much exhausted from vomiting and retching. Occasionally I found an almost irresistible tendency to go to sleep, as I had slept but the two nights preceding. The pain in my shoulders and neck from head and shoulders above the water, became intolerable, as I was not able, for hours, to make any material change in my position. I also felt very faint from exertion and hunger, and toward noon was fortunate enough to find two or three pieces of dried apples, and one large fresh apple, which I got hold of after a ten minutes struggle. My hands turned purple and became cramped so that I had almost lost the use of my fingers, and I sustained myself upon the plank by hanging my arms over it, and resting upon my chest.

About an hour before reaching the shore I was surrounded by a great deal of debris from the ship, and amongst the rest discovered an old ship plank, about 16 or 18 feet long, with several long spikes in it, and one or two mortises. I felt that I could not hang on to my old plank much longer, and that the other had appeared providentially almost at hand. I could hang my arms through the holes and around the spikes. A few minutes swimming brought me alongside of it completely exhausted, and I seized hold of it and experienced great relief from the change. When about a mile and a half from shore I discovered that the banks were covered with a large crowd of people, and felt slightly encouraged in the hope that I might succeed in getting through the breakers, although I considered it impossible that I should ever be able to get through the tremendous breakers that were rolling upon the shore.

As I approached nearer and discovered the precipitous nature of the bank, which I should judge to be forty feet high, and almost perpendicular, I could see no possible foundation for any hope of escape, as the waves broke clear to the foot of the precipice. I reserved my strength as much as possible for the terrible struggle that I knew was inevitable. Shortly after entering the breakers, and when within a few rods of the shore, a sea captured my plank, throwing me back on my back, and on my right arm looked as a vice between two spikes, leaving me no earthly means of righting myself, or power to keep my head above water. In a few moments' time, I was nearly suffocated, and struggled with all my power to free myself, and I attempted, with a death struggle to break my arm, in hopes thereby it would relieve from the terrible position I was in. Fortunately, however, the next sea changed our relative position, so as to enable me to release myself. The breakers of the ship, when I began to feel the force of the surf, during the few moments that followed, I cannot describe. I observed that I was moving in a current parallel with the shore with greater rapidity than I was towards it. I saw several men who had let themselves down the bank, standing at the edge of the surf, prepared for my rescue.

The first time that I struck ground, I struck square on my feet, but was immediately carried back by a returning wave. The next breaker threw me forward, legs over head, against the bank, when I began to suffocate, and just then some one seized me, and was dragged back a short distance with me. I soon felt three or four muscular hands about me, and I felt that I was saved.

A rope was immediately tied around me under my arms, and I was hauled up the precipice, and made to disgorge a considerable quantity of surplus water, and then carried to the nearest house and kindly cared for.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

The Sandwich Islanders try out their dead horses, and get half a barrel of oil from each horse, which is said to be equal to sperm.

There is a rumor that a Pennsylvania railroad company has been defrauded of \$200,000 by collusion of a ticket seller with several conductors.

Dr. H. O. Crane, of Neenah, was nominated at the republican convention, at Oshkosh, on Saturday, for state senator, to succeed G. W. Washburne.

A German girl from Osnaburg, residing with a family at Menasha, last week took a quantity of laudanum with the purpose of destroying herself; she was discovered, however, in time to save her life. She had been accused by her mistress of improper conduct, and it so wrought upon the mind of the conscientious girl as to lead to a desire to end her life.

The abolitionists of Illinois, meet at Lexington, McLean county, on the 19th, to nominate a Gerritt Smith electoral ticket.

AMOUNT OF SEWERAGE IN CHICAGO.—They have in Chicago forty-six and five-eighths miles of sewers—of which six miles have been laid in 1860. Of those forty-six miles, 105,458 feet are in south Chicago, 67,357 feet in north Chicago, and 69,479 feet in west Chicago. The sewers vary from one foot to six feet in diameter. There are 1,925 man holes for entering them. The total indebtedness on account of this work to date is \$656,024.24.

The failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable is not the only disappointment of the kind. The Red Sea cable to India, which cost four millions dollars, is now decided to be an entire loss.

New five dollar bills, altered from the bank of Pittsfield, Ill., to Pittsfield, Mass., have appeared in Philadelphia.

The American Bank Note Company have been intrusted with the getting out of plates and working material for bank of St. Petersburg, with a capital of \$8,000,000 sterling. The bill of the company will not fall far short of \$100,000 which, in view of the competition of English engravers for the work, several heavy English capitalists being interested in the new bank, is no ordinary compliment to American art.

FRUIT IN MICHIGAN.—The quantity of fruit in Michigan is astonishing. All along the line of the central railroad the trees in the orchards are laden with apples, in most instances the bows bending to the ground with the weight of their golden colored burden. It is one of the best fruit seasons ever known in the state.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A child of Timothy O'Connor residing about a mile west of Elkhorn, while playing with a knife on Monday last, fell in such a manner as to cut a frightful gash in the neck, and severing the jugular vein. Dr. Reynolds was immediately sent for, who dressed the wound and the child is likely to recover.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

SANDY Hook, Sept. 13. The steamer Asia from Liverpool Sept. 1st, via Queenstown 2d has passed this point on her way to New York. R. S. & Co. report flour dull and quiet. Wheat quiet but firm for fine new. Corn dull and easier but quiet.

New York, Sept. 13. The Asia has arrived. Nothing important has occurred in Naples or Calabria.—The king remains at Naples. Garibaldi had quitted Calabria, destination not known but it is reported that he had entered Monteleone. His whole army had reached the main land. The French ambassador had obtained the satisfaction demanded. The emperor and empress of the French continued their tour in Savoy.

The Market. New York, Sept. 13. Flour less active without material change. 5,90 super state. Wheat market opened steady and closed heavy. Milwaukee club 1,354,138.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 13. This noon market opened steady, with sales of No. 1 in store at 94, No. 2, 93, but the steamer's news being reported, representing the Liverpool market dull and weather favorable, the New York market declined 50c on flour and 12c on wheat, which caused a similar decline here, and the market closed heavy at 94 3/4 for No. 1 in store and 92 for No. 2.

[Last Night's Report.] NEW HAVEN, Sept. 12. The Breckinridge convention was organized this forenoon by the choice of Hon. R. J. Ingersoll for president, who made a lengthy speech, which was chiefly an attack upon the republicans. The convention then adjourned for re-assembling.

The convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock and nominated for electors at large, Ralph J. Ingersoll and Thomas H. Seymour, with instructions to vote for Breckinridge if it can elect him; if not, for any man that can beat Lincoln. Also, inviting the co-operation of other organizations. The committee comprise the most experienced men of the party.

Thirty guns are being fired on the public square.

BOSTON, Sept. 12. Geo. B. Loring, of Salem, presided over the Breckinridge convention in session to-day, in Tremont Temple. The convention is quite fully attended.

WORCESTER, Sept. 12. The Bell and Everett convention is presided over by Roman Baker of Northampton. The hall is crowded with delegates.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Sept. 12. The Douglas convention, which is very largely attended, chose Oliver Stevens, of Boston, for president.

MANITOWISH, Sept. 12. The republican mass meeting here to-day, has been a large and spirited affair. Six or seven thousand people listened to Gov. Seward, who spoke eloquently and with an air of confidence. Speeches were also made by Hon. C. F. Adams, Gen. Nye, Senator Doolittle, Mr. Codding and others. About one thousand Wide Awakes are present in uniform, including companies from Janesville, Whitewater, Delavan, Waukesha, &c.

This evening the republicans are having a grand torch light display. In the capitol park Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, Senator Doolittle and others are addressing the people. The office of the State Journal is brilliantly illuminated.

The principal band of the Wide Awake headquarters in the park is also fully illuminated, and presents a beautiful appearance.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH IN THE CAUCASUS.—Among other interesting items by the steamer Vanderbilt, in one relating to Caucasus. The emperor of Russia has written a letter to the lieutenant governor of Caucasus, stating that the christian faith once prevailed in those parts of the Caucasus where Islamism now reigns, and that he, the emperor, now that the Caucasus has been subdued, is desirous of re-establishing the orthodox creed there, not by force, but by persuasion—that he has instituted a special association for that purpose, which the empress has taken under her special protection, and that he confides in the necessary measures for the commencement of operations to the lieutenant governor.

WISCONSIN.—Our reports from Wisconsin are of the most gratifying character. Although there seems to be but little political excitement, the feeling among the masses is in favor of a change of administration at Washington, and the restoration of the old order of things, is deep and firm, and on the day of election will make itself manifest in the unparalleled majority that the state will give for Lincoln and Hamlin.

The work of the farmers in securing their immense crops is well nigh over, and before a fortnight elapses, we shall see evidences that will satisfy all men that Wisconsin is not to be untrue to her birthright of freedom. —Chicago Press and Tribune.

Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson Bay Company, died at Lachine, Canada, on Saturday, at the age of 64 years. His name has long been honorably associated with the movements of the British companies in Canada, and he has been a most faithful and zealous officer of the organization in whose service he died. The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria in 1849, for his labors in behalf of discoveries in the Arctic regions, in connection with the explorations of Capt. Ross and Beek. His nephew, the late Mr. Thompson Simpson, conducted the enterprise, and amid many difficulties and dangers, traced the Arctic coasts of America from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to Point Barrow, and from the Coppermine river to the Gulf of Boothia.

The sincere Union men of the south do not descend to the stupid nonsense of our northern Bell-Everytor orators and papers. The Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche keeps the following paragraph standing at the head of its editorial columns:

"We understand that the Hon. Emerson Etheridge made a speech at Dresden, Tenn., during which he read the republican platform, and asked if there was any man there who could find fault with it. He further said that the election of Lincoln on that platform would give peace to the country, while Breckinridge would dissolve the Union."

The earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, for the week ending Sept. 8th, 1860.

Freight.....\$49,410 11.
Passengers.....9,808 98.
Mails &c.....1,250 00.

Total.....\$60,469 09.
Same time in 1859.....55,994 25.

Increase.....\$4,474 25.

Gov. SEWARD IN CHICAGO.—The 24th day of October is the day selected for Gov. Seward to speak in Chicago.

The first shipment of wool was made from San Francisco, Cal., to the Atlantic states in 1854, and amounted to only 3,500 lbs. The shipments this year will exceed 3,000,000 lbs.

A NUISANCE ABATED.—The common council of Chicago have passed an ordinance declaring the concert halls which infest the city illegal "institutions."

MARRIED. In this city on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12th, by the Rev. H. C. Tilton, DAVID SHAW, Esq. of Schenectady county, N. Y., and Mrs. CLARA E. FINE, both of the town of Harrison, Winnebago county, Ill.

At the DuSable House in the city of Detroit, on the 12th inst, by Esq. Haven, Mr. W. A. RILEY, and Miss CLARA E. FINE, both of the town of Harrison, Winnebago county, Ill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY. The undersigned will from and after this date, give his attention to the business of BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY! Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.

E. L. DIMOCK, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Abstracts of Title furnished, sep13dw1f

TREAT & GREGORY, Physicians and Surgeons, Office over Tallman & Co. 12th Street. Particular attention will

